The Daily Courant.

Saturday, December 28. 1706.

London, December 27.

IT is the Way in Holland, for the Council of State, towards the End of every Year, to draw up Lists and Estimates of the Number and Charge of the Land-Forces judg'd necessary to be Employ'd by the State the following Year, and to send that Establishment (which is stil'd their *Petition*) to the several Provinces for their Consent. The Preamble of their Petition for the ensuing Year, is a Piece that well deserves the Perusal of the Publick, and shall be given in this and the succeeding Courants.

High and Mighty Lords, Hague, Oct. 30. 17. 6.

THE Council of State being in Duty bound to conform themselves to the Practice that has been all along observ'd ever since the Republick was Establish'd, which is, when the Year is drawing to an end to make out a general List and Estimate of the Preparations and Charges, which the Circumstances of Times and Affairs may require the following Year for the Security and Interest of the State, and for promoting the welfare of their good Subjects; and to send a general Petition to the Provinces in the Union, for all those necessary Preparations and Charges; the said Council not to be wanting to this their accustom'd Duty, have at this time deliberated and agreed sooner than usual on their said general Calculation and Petition; because the State being still engag'd in a burthensome War against the Crown of France and its Adherents, and the Campaign, tho' ended late this Year, being necessarily to be open'd again very Early the ensuing Spring, the intermediate Time ought to be manag'd with the greatest Application; Care being to be taken about many things that cannot be provided without much Pains and Diligence, and it being of the utmost Importance to the common Cause to prevent the Enemy.

Now the more clearly to make appear, high and mighty Lords, what Efforts are necessary to be made for continuing the War the ensuing Year, and consequently what Funds are requisite for Defraying the Charge thereof, the Council have judg'd it proper to offer the two following Points to your Consideration; first, what Successes the Arms of your High Mightinesses and your Allies have obtain'd since the Beginning of this War, and in what Manner; secondly, what Use ought to be made of those Successes, for procuring by the Blessing of God, assoon as may be, a good and firm Peace: Which two things will naturally shew the Necessity of the great Demands made in this general Petition for the Year 1707; to provide for, and make good the Establishment and Estimates of which Petition, the Consent of the Lords the States of the respective United Provinces is requir'd out of Hand.

As for the Successes in this War, tho' through the Goodness of God from time to time they have been Prosperous, and in some Parts where the Allies have had Engagements with the Enemy, have been very great and surprizing; yet those Successes were not gain'd without very great Difficulties, Toil, and Hazard, and when gain'd, were often interrupted by cross Occurrences, and follow'd by unlucky Turns of Affairs. This Truth is fully evident from the Events of every Year of this War. In 1702, when the War was begun in these Parts, as it was before in Italy, the Enemy were indeed dislodg'd from the Frontiers of this State along the Rhine and the Maeze, by the taking of Keyserswart, most of the Towns and Forts in the Spanish Gelderland, and Leige; and the Expedition by Sea against Spain, after much Loitering and fruitless Attempts about Cadix, was no less advantagiously than luckily terminated at Vigo. But in the mean time we were not without Apprehension and Danger from the Enemy's Attempts on the side of Nimeguen and Hulst, and the State was oblig'd for its better Security to take more Troops into Service, besides the Recruits and Levies that were already made. These Progresses and Efforts putting the Enemy upon recruiting their old Troops and raising new, establishing great Magazines on their Frontiers, and making all manner of Preparations to render themselves Superiour in Arms to the Allies in all Parts, your High Mightinesses, with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, found it necessary in 1703 to augment your Forces with 20000 Men more: And tho' the Military Operations on this Side were not unprosperous that Year, particularly on the Lower Rhine and the Maeze, Bon, Huy, and Limburg being taken; and tho' that Year the King of Portugal and the Duke of Savoy came into the Grand Alliance; yet the Affairs of the High Allies did not go so successfully in other Parts. In the Netherlands about Maestricht and Antwerp we found our selves in very great Danger; and in Germany the Enemy had so great a Superiority, what with their own and their Confederates Forces, that early in the Spring, even before the Winter was well over, they pass'd the Rhine, and making themselves Masters of Fort Kehl and other Places thereabours, march'd through very difficult and barren Ways to the Danube, put the two adjacent and not the least Circles of the Empire, and even the Arch-dukedom of Austria and County of Tirol, into great Perplexity, took (notwithstanding the Succours sent up by your High Mightinesses) the Fortresses of Brisac and Landau, and lastly, by their Advantages on the Spierbach, spread the Terror of their Arms to the Main and the Mosel. The Campaign of 1704 was open'd by the Enemy, on the Upper Rhine and the Danube, and to redress the imminent Danger it brought upon the Allies, and prevent the fatal Consequences that were apprehended from it, your High Mightinesses with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, were oblig'd to send up a very considerable Number of Troops, which had such Success, that a Stop was put to the Progress of the Enemy; and by the great Battle of Hochstet fought soon after that at Schellenbergh, all that was lost was recover'd, Brisac and Fort Kehl only excepted: But in the mean time the Arms of the Allies had not the same Success in other Parts, particularly in Portugal, and in Piemont, where besides the Reduction of the Dutchy of Savoy, several Places were forc'd to submit to the Enemy, tho' not without putting them to very great Expence of Blood, especially Verue, which cost them a hard Siege of above six Months. These Successes, High and Mighty Lords, gave us good Ground to hope, that the Enemy, who in the Battle of Hochstet and the Siege of Verue had in effect lost two Armies, could not repair that Loss, at least not so speedily, as to hinder the Military Operations of the Allies the next Year on the Mosel and the Saar and Country adjacent, where France is least Fortified by Art; but the Event was very different from those Hopes and Appearances. The Enemy took the Field first again, on the Mosel, with a formidable Army, and Posted themselves in such a Manner, that the Army which march'd up thither could undertake no Enterprize of Consequence: At the same time the Enemy appear'd Superiour on the Maeze, so that to secure the State from Disaster, the Troops were oblig'd to come back from the Mosel; yet that Success attended them, that in a little time after the Enemy's Lines in Brabant were forc'd: In Spain, by means of the new Succours sent thither, who took Barcelona, the Face of Affairs was happily chang'd; and on the Upper Rhine, the Arms of the Allies broke through the Enemy's Lines about Haguenau, deep into Alsace. On the other Hand the Enemy reduc'd all Piemont, the Capital (which was threatned hard too) and two or three other Places only excepted. And lastly, to come to the Successes of the past Campaign, they have in several Parts (by the Goodness of God) been very great and advantagious beyond all Human Expection. In Spain, Barcelona was reliev'd, and the Enemy forc'd to draw off, with the Loss of almost a whole Army, and of a considerable Train of Artillery and all manner of Stores of War; this was attended by the submission of the intire Principality of Catalonia, and of the Kingdoms of Valencia and Arragon to King Charles III, as also of several Maritime Places in the Mediterranean. In the Netherlands, by the Glorious Battle of Ramilly, and the Affright and Confusion into which it put the Enemy, three Spanish Provinces, and several great and opulent Cities and Places in them, were likewise reduc'd to the Obedience of King Charles III; and afterwards several other Towns, as Ostend, Menin, Dendermonde, Aeth, were with uncommon Vigour and Bravery, taken in much less Time than the like was ever done before: And in Piemont, the City of Turin was in a most wonderful Manner nobly reliev'd, and the Enemy before it routed, and with great Loss of Men, Artillery, and Stores of all sorts, forc'd to retire out of Italy over the Mountains into their own Country. Yet tho' so great, so surprizing, so memorable Advantages and Victories were obtain'd, Affairs in Spain were first brought to the utmost Extremity, by the Enemy's forming the Siege

Siege of Barcelona by Sea and Land, and pushing it on with so great Vigour, that had not the Succours sent thither arriv'd just as they did, the Place must have submitted, to the Ruin ('tis to be fear'd) of King Charles's Cause: On the Rhine, the Enemy, before the German Troops were out of their Quarters and recruited, with a considerable Body of Forces rais'd the Blockade of Fort Louis, and afterwards retook Drusenheim, and Haguenau with a great Train of Artillery that was in it; and generally recover'd all that was taken from them in those Parts the Preceeding year, and even straitned Landau: In Lombardy the Enemy gain'd a great Advantage over the Allies near Montechiari, by means whereof they put back their Operations, and gain'd time to Besiege Turin, and Press it very hard. From all this, and also from the Affairs of Spain seeming at this time not to be in so Prosperous a Course as they were at the opening of this Campaign, but to require new Succours, it evidently appears, that (as we said at first,) altho' the Successes of this War have hitherto been very great and advantagious, yet they have always been accompanied with great Difficulties, Toil, and Hazard, and have not gone on in such an uninterrupted Train, as might well have been hop'd had the Arms of the Allies been Superior to the Enemy in all Parts; and as those Advantages could not have been obtain'd, so neither can they be pursued, if any Diminution had been, or should now be made, of the Force hitherto employ'd against so powerful an Enemy.

This Piece shall be continued in our next.

London, December 28.

Yesterday arriv'd the Mail from Holland of Tuesday last.

From the Paris Gazette, dated Dec. 31.

Madrid, Dec. 14 Since the Decree which ordains that the Revenues of the Rights that have been alienated from the Crown shall be employ'd towards the Charge of the War, another has been publish'd to confiscate those enjoy'd by the late Amirante of Castile, the Condes de Oropeta, de Galves, de Cifuentes, de la Corsana, de las Amayuelas, de Elda, and other Rebels, without any Process or Formality of Justice, which are dispens'd with on Account of the Notoriousness of their Crime. As for their other Estates, his Majesty has order'd that they be confiscated, but that the ordinary Forms of the Law be observ'd. The King has conferr'd the Office of Governour of Arms of the Province of Guipuscoa on the Marquis de Villareal.

Paris, Dec. 31. A Courier from Madrid that arriv'd the 28th at Night, has brought an Account, that the 15th of this Month the Marquis de Bay attack'd the Town of Alcantara on the Fronrier of Portugal, with 800 Foot and 200 Horse. The Portugueze Garrison was at least as numerous: Notwithstanding which the Place was carried by Scalado in an Hour's Time, with the Loss of only 3 Men. 300 of the Enemy were kill'd, the rest yielded at Discretion, and all the Artillery was found in it that was there when it was taken. Don Joseph de Armendariz Major General, M. Spinola Brigadier, Don Carlos de Arizaga Collonel, and Don Juan de Alava Lieutenant Collonel, distinguish'd themselves particularly on this Occasion, as did also all the other Officers and Soldiers.

Versailles, Dec. 30. The 28th M. Cronstroom, Envoy extraordinary of Sweden, being commission'd by a credential Letter from Stanislaus I. King of Poland, to notify his Accession to the Crown, and the Abdication of King Augustus, did it in a publick Audience he had here of the King, being conducted by M. de Sainctot, Introductor of Ambassadors, who brought him from Paris in his Majesty's and the Dutchess of Burgundy's Coaches. He had afterwards Audience of the Duke and Dutchess of Burgundy, of Madame, and of the Dutchess of Orleans: And having been treated by the King's Officers, with a great Number of Swedish and Polish Gentlemen, he was reconducted to Paris in the same Coaches, in the usual Manner.

The freshest Advices from Italy are dated the 20th of December from Milan, and import, That Prince Eugene arriv'd there the 14th and the Marquis de Prie the Emperor's Plenipotentiary the 16th, that they had frequent Conferences together, to regulate the Contributions and Winter-Quarters, so as may be most for the Ease of the Inhabitants of the Milaneze; that the Marquis de Prie had agreed with the Duke of Parma for 80000 Ducats Contributions, the Duke reserving to himself Recourse to the Emperor his Nephew; that 'twas rumour'd at Milan the Patent of Investiture of that Dutchy was come thither from Vienna for King Charles III, that Prince Eugene was made Governour of that State for Life, and that the Prince of Darmstad was appointed to command it in his Ablence. Cremona is block'd up close; the Rains have hindred the Siege of Valenza, so that 'tis block'd up only; and the Duke of Savoy is gone to Turin.

The Advices from Vienna of December 22. continue to say there is still more and more Ground to fear the Turks will assist the Malecontents of Hungary; that General Raburin is with his Army at Segedin in a bad Condition; that the Malecontents are Masters of all Transilvania, 2 fortified places excepted; but that there was some Hope the Negociation of Peace between the Emperour and the foresaid Malecontents would speedily be renew'd.

From Saxony there is nothing new that is material: Nor is there any thing concerning Poland or the Muscovite that can be depended on.

Hague, Jan. 4. The Queen of England has written a very obliging Letter to the Bishop of Paderborn, congratulating him on his Election to the Bishop of Munster: This generous Proceeding of her Majesty is very agreeable to the States. We expect to receive very suddenly the Court of Rome's Decision of the double Election to the said Bishoprick; the Congregation of Cardinals that were to sit to give their Judgement on it, being put off from the 16th of last Month to the 23d for the last Time. Letters from France of the 31st Ult. advise, that the Duke de Noailles was about to return to Rouffillon, that they have a Design in France upon Catalonia, that the Duke of Berwick was to set out from Madrid the 20th past for Valencia in Order to besiege Alicant, that great Preparations are making for pushing on the War in Spain, and that the Men of War at Toulon are fitting out with all Expedition.

EDINBURGH.

Minutes of the Proceedings in Parliament, Friday Dec. 20. The Debate mention'd in the Minutes of the last Sederunt, in relation to the allowing of Draw-backs upon the Exportation of Beef and Pork, was resum'd, and after some further debate thereupon, the Vote was stated, Approve of the Report of the Committee or alter. And before Voteing it was agreed that the Members Votes shall be mark'd, and that the List of their Names as they shall Vote shall be printed accordingly. Then the Vote was put approve or alter, and it carried alter. Thereafter moved that the Parliament now proceed to the Consideration of what Draw-backs shall be allowed upon the Exportation of Beef and Pork. Moved also, that the Consideration thereof be delay'd till the next Sederunt of Parliament. And after some Reasoning, agreed that the Consideration of what Draw-backs shall be allowed upon Exportation of Beef and Pork, be delay'd till next Sederunt of Parliament. And adjourn'd till Monday next.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Saturday, being the 28th of December, will be perform'd the Opera of Camilla.

At the Desire of several Persons of Quality.

By her Majesty's Company of Comedians.

AT the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Saturday, being the 28th of December, will be presented, A Comedy, call'd, The Recruiting Officer. The parts of Mr. Ballance by Mr. Keen, Mr. Worthy by Mr. Mills, Captain Plume by Mr. Wilks, Captain Brazen by Mr. Cibber, Serjeant Kite by Mr. Fairbank, Bullock by Mr. Bullock, Costar Pearmain by Mr Norris, Thomas Apple-tree by Mr. Kent, Silvia by Mrs. Oldfield Melinda by Mrs. Porter, Rose by Mrs. Bicknel.

These Plays are Sold by J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and B. Lintott next Nando's Coffee-House, Temple-Bar.

The Proprietors of the Convex Lamps (which said Lamps are distanced pursuant to an Act of Parliament lately made) do give notice, that there is no Law Suit depending between them and the Persons who have set up the Lamps call'd Conic Lamps. And do further give notice that such Person or Persons, in the several Streets in the Suburbs of London, as shall pay to the said Convex Lamps, shall by them be indemnified from paying to any other Lamps.

Lost on Saturday the 14th Instant a Black Shagreen Letter-Case, wherein was a Note of 32 l. payable by Mr. Edw. Edwards, with other Papers of no Value but to the Owner Whoever brings the Case and Papers to Nixon's Coffee-house near Fetter-Lane in Fleetstreet, shall receive 10 s. Reward of Mr. Nixon, payment of the Note is stop'd.

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